

FOOD ASSISTANCE FACT SHEET THE PHILIPPINES Updated April 10, 2019

Armed conflict, frequent natural disasters, high food prices and poverty—particularly in rural communities—exacerbate food insecurity in the Philippines.

SITUATION

- Conflict between armed actors in southern Philippines continues to drive population displacement and humanitarian needs. In May 2017, armed conflict between Government of the Philippines (GoP) security forces and armed non-state actors in Lanao del Sur Province's Marawi City displaced at least 360,000 people, according to the UN. The conflict also substantially disrupted markets, businesses and livelihoods, as well as completely destroyed at least 80 percent of houses in the most affected areas, according to GoP officials. As a result, many households in the Marawi City area struggled to access enough nutritious food.
- As of March 2019, an estimated 66,000 people remained displaced in host communities, evacuation centers and temporary shelters as a result of the conflict, many of whom were in need of emergency food assistance, according to the UN. Additionally, more than 60,000 formerly displaced households in and around Marawi City continue to require humanitarian assistance.

RESPONSE

- In FY 2018, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) contributed \$4
 million to the UN World Food Program (WFP) to provide conflictaffected people—including families residing in Marawi City, internally
 displaced people sheltering in evacuation centers and local community
 members in the region—with locally and regionally sourced emergency
 food and nutrition assistance and conditional cash transfers for food.
- With FFP support, WFP provides in-kind food assistance to internally displaced persons and returnees in and around Marawi City. The UN agency also provides conditional cash transfers to more than 44,800 displaced and returning people—including those employed in farming and fishing—in and around Marawi City.







